

STEEL FIRMS

THREATEN PRICE

HIKE IN TAX FIGHT

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Daily Worker

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U. S. GIVES

QUALIFIED O. K. TO

BRITISH CYPRUS PLAN

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Courier Warns Both Parties

The Pittsburgh Courier predicted editorially yesterday that if Republicans and northern Democrats failed to bar filibusters in the up-coming 85th Congress "a combined Negro-Liberal-Labor vote will divorce them from political life in 1958."

A consistent supporter of the GOP, the Negro weekly could "see no sound reason why the 47 Republican Senators should not vote against Rule 22, nor why Northern and Western Democratic Senators should not join them." Such a coalition, the Courier concedes, would "split the Democratic Party, spur the two-party system in the South and eventually eliminate the advantage Dixie derives from a one-party dictatorship."

"The time has passed," the editorial emphasized, "when politicians can talk liberal and vote reactionary—and expect the voters to forget it."

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 — Some mighty efforts are being made here to make the Senate Rule 22 the concentration point for massive civil rights sentiment which showed up so impressively in the last elections.

Around Chicago, some union locals are pouring demanding letters into Washington. In some communities, the NAACP and other groups have gone to work zealously to abolish this "graveyard of all civil rights legislation."

But some labor and liberal leaders here shook their heads doubtfully over the possibilities of getting much mass action on what they considered to be an "indirect" approach to the civil rights issue.

The results here are spotty—even though Illinois does have

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BUS FIGHT SOLID DESPITE GUN-FIRE

150 Dockers Locked Out in Safety Dispute

A longshore struggle over a safety issue at Pier 10 on the North River resulted yesterday in a lock-out of 150 men, it was charged by Fred Field, president of Local 826 of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The N.Y. Shipping Association used the incident as an excuse for refusing to resume contract talks originally scheduled for yesterday at federal mediation headquarters at 341 Ninth Avenue. This would have been the first negotiating session since Nov. 15.

The John McGrath Corp. fired 19 drivers of Hi-Lo machines for refusing to pile 28 potato sacks on each of the wooden loading platforms. The ILA has insisted that 24 sacks are the maximum platform load for safety. When the other dockers on the job protested in solidarity with the fired men, the company superintendent reportedly told them to check out.

Meanwhile, the ILA in a letter to every national and international union across the country, warned that the political and "legal" attacks on the ILA "will in the future be a menace to all of labor."

William V. Bradley, ILA president

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Negroes pressed yesterday for enforcement of federal bus desegregation rulings in three Southern cities yesterday despite gunfire and mass arrests.

In Tallahassee, Fla., nine drivers and a company manager were arrested for not enforcing segregation rules.

In Montgomery, Ala., two buses were fired on by white supremacists.

In Birmingham, Ala., 21 Negroes were under arrest for violating segregation laws. At a midnight meeting Negro leaders announced a mass integration move for today, but later the statement that "each person should use his own conscience about where he sits," was made by Negro spokesman Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 27.—A Citizens Council and Ku Klux leader said today he would put "minutemen" aboard Birmingham buses to keep Negroes in the back seats.

The threat was made by Asa Carter, who had sponsored a Citizens Council organization at Clinton, Tenn., when a high school was integrated there. He said he would organize his "minutemen" from volunteer local council members "who have free hours to devote to this work."

Carter has identified himself publicly as "adviser" of a new order of the Ku Klux Klan whose members recently cut their wrists and signed a pledge in blood to preserve white supremacy.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth, leader of the Negroes, said today that "we proved yesterday that integration will work without violence and the only interference is that from the police who are violating our civil rights by imposing the law." He then added, "We are not advocating mass riding until we can clear this up in court; each (Negro) should use his own conscience about where he sits."

Monroe Flenor, Jr., 17, a Birmingham Negro home on leave from Ardmore, Okla., air force base, was jailed last night after he moved a "dividing board" segregation barrier on a Birmingham bus and refused to replace it as ordered by the driver.

TALLAHASSEE

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 27.—Bus officials today defied an order by city authorities to abolish transit service for this city of 40,000 population.

The City Commission, in an emergency session late last night, voided the local franchise of the Cities Transit Lines, Inc., but the company early today announced through its attorney, Charles Ausley, that it considered the commission action illegal and there would be no change in service today.

When the company defied the order, police arrested nine drivers, including two Negroes, and Charles

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Freedom's Heroes

An Editorial

FOR A WEEK now southern Negroes by hundreds of thousands have been risking prison and even death in a dramatic, non-violent struggle to enjoy constitutional and human rights the U. S. Supreme Court says is theirs. In effect, Negroes, who make up more than half of the bus riders in these southern cities, are saying:

"The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that laws requiring separation of the races in public transportation is illegal; we will not degrade ourselves and the federal government by obeying these relics of an immoral era."

For thus taking their stand beside the U. S. Constitution, the Supreme Court and law and order, Negroes are set upon by policemen, imprisoned, shot at by inspired hoodlums, assaulted on buses and bombed in their homes.

But in this Republic which boasts its leadership in the "free world"; whose leaders jump to attention at the mere mention of the name "Hungary"; whose Vice President goes on a special European mission to speed relief of Hungarian refugees; whose radios almost every hour on the hour beg funds for broadcasting "truth" to "captive peoples"—here in this Republic this gigantic fight for freedom gets only routine journalistic notice.

Official tongues, it seems, are to fatigued from pleas for "freedom" in Eastern Europe, and official emotions are spent to muster indignation over masses of citizens being persecuted for the Constitution's sake.

Are only the southern Negroes, the "aggrieved parties," interested in winning respect for the Constitution?

Where is the follow-up to the brave statement made in November by Attorney General Herbert Brownell to the effect that any effort to enforce segregation laws on buses would be considered by the Department of Justice as a "crime against the government?" These laws are being

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\$25,000 Reward Set in Bomb Hunt

City officials yesterday offered a \$25,000 reward for capture of the elusive "mad bomber." The Board of Estimate approved a written request from Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy in private session and announced formal approval of the \$25,000 reward will be given today.

A crank phone call sent police for the second day in a row to Coney Island Hospital in Brooklyn, again on an apparent false alarm that a bomb had been planted there. Half a dozen other false alarms were sounded during the day.

Police said a number of tips had been received, including one from two jewelers who described a customer buying cheap watches, but not has been helpful in the search for the madman who has been placing time bombs in public places since 1940. Fifteen persons have been injured in the resulting blasts.

The reward for his arrest and conviction is the first by a municipal agency since 1940 when the board set aside \$25,000 for the solution of a bomb explosion that killed two detectives at the World's Fair. That case is still open.

The mad bomber's latest escape—planting of a home-made pipe bomb in the New York Public Library Christmas eve was blamed for macabre calls yesterday, four of them in New Jersey. All of the calls were checked and proven unfounded. None was believed to have come from the elusive terrorist, who has planted more than 30 bombs in public places here since 1940.

"Every time we find a real bomb, we get practically every whack in New York calling or writing in about imaginary bombs," said one police official.

"For all we know, the person we're looking for might be a blonde who lives on Park Avenue," said one police official.

One call yesterday forced the evacuation of 40 children from the Newark Public Library. A librarian said the caller identified himself as the "mad bomber of New York."

Other targets cited by callers included two Brooklyn hospitals, three theaters, a hotel, a restaurant and a pier.

New Year Nears With Old Debt

The holiday spirit is a cheery thing, a great thing, a wonderful thing. But, oh, how it can hurt when you're trying to conduct a fund campaign for your very life! We received yesterday only \$387, enabling us to limp across the \$35,000 mark.

With just two mail days left to the year, there is still nearly \$15,000 to go and we're scratching like mad to try to pull through the year. We'll have to continue plugging into the new year until we reach the \$50,000 figure. But we need badly a large part of it by Monday.

In the spirit of hope and cheer for 1957, how about a universal response from all our readers today and over this weekend to help us over—or close it—by Monday, or even Wednesday!

Among the contributions received yesterday was \$25 from a gentle lady, Eve Bittleman, wife of Alex, Marxist scholar who is serving a three-year term in federal pen under the Smith Act because of his ideas. There was also \$100 from Rego Park, L. I.; \$50 from Westchester friends; \$48 more from

garment workers. A distributive worker sends \$5, congratulates the paper for "an outstanding job," but suggests that the discussions in Hungary, while interesting, should give way to problems in our own land.

Rose of the Bronx collected \$6 on a coupon book, threw in \$4 of her own to make it ten, and here:

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Received yesterday \$ 387.00
Total to date \$35,250.02
Still to go \$15,749.98

Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Send all contributions to P. O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor. Remember you can buy a postal money order or a bank check without revealing identity if you so wish.

Mexican Attorneys Hit Kidnaping of Sobell

Prominent Mexican Attorneys are reported to be convinced that "the dignity of Mexico" demands a reexamination of the case of Morton Sobell, according to La Semana, a leading Mexican magazine.

It was learned in New York yesterday that the November issue of La Semana carries an article reporting a belief among Mexican legal authorities that the law and sovereignty of Mexico were violated by the seizure of Sobell and his family from Mexican soil in August, 1950.

Sobell, serving 30 years in Alcatraz on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, is appealing to the U. S. Court of Appeals in his effort to prove his innocence and establish that his trial was fraudulent.

His appeal charges that the prosecutors, without knowledge or participation of Mexican authorities, kidnaped him and his family while they were vacationing in Mexico City. Then, Sobell asserts, the prosecutors deceived the courts with perjured testimony by claiming he had been lawfully deported by the Mexican authorities. Furthermore, Sobell's appeal argues, his illegal seizure violated a U. S. Mexican treaty, and therefore, the U. S. courts lacked the sovereign power to try him.

In an article headlined, "The Dignity of Mexico Demands Review of Sobell Case," La Semana stated:

"We know that several eminent legal authorities have been consulted and have given uniform opinions that such violations completely deprive the court which tried Sobell of its competence and nullify the sentence against him."

The magazine reported discussion of the case at a recent meeting of the Academy of Penal Sciences, where it was stated that Mexico must see that the "guarantees contained in our Constitution for citizens and foreigners and the



SOBELL

regulations of extradition treaties in force must be respected; for otherwise Mexican dignity is compromised by the interference of foreign authorities."

The magazine said questions which "greatly interest Mexico" include:

"How could Morton Sobell have been dragged from his home in Mexico City without the order of competent authority acting upon constitutional laws?"

"How could he cross our frontier, passing by Mexican Immigration authorities, when he had been deprived, as it has been shown, of his papers of identity by his seizers?"

"What validity has the judgment against him from the moment that his delivery to the court was made in violation of civil rights, of the internal laws of Mexico and above all, of the Extradition Treaty in force between Mexico and the United States?"

STOPPAGE TO FIGHT BILL ON TRUCKS IN MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Dec. 27 — State Teamsters Union leader James R. Hoffa said today he plans to stop all trucks in Michigan for 36 hours starting Saturday morning. Mayor Albert E. Cobo called a conference for tomorrow on the dispute.

Hoffa said the reason for the 9 A.M. Saturday to 9 P.M. Sunday halting of several thousand trucks would be to demonstrate what would happen if the Legislature

should pass a bill banning trucks from the highways on weekends.

Cobo called a conference after the Michigan Truckers Association, which also opposes the legislation, went to the mayor with news of Hoffa's plan.

The MTA said it would probably wire Gov. G. Mennen Williams and ask him to join in efforts to head off the stoppage.

SMELTER BLAST IN GEORGIA KILLS WORKER, INJURES 13

NEWNAN, Ga., Dec. 27. — A smelter in an aluminum plant exploded here today, killing one person and injuring 13 others, several critically, company officials said. Three other workers who were reported missing were located hours

after the blast.

One worker was thrown 160 feet by the explosion, which shattered a large one-story frame building of the William L. Bonnell Co.

Ten of the injured were Negro workers.

The explosion rocked a wide area and temporarily put electric service out of commission in this city.

One charred body was recovered from the ruins shortly after the fire was brought under control.

Ford Dealer's Damage Suit Set For February

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Dec. 27. — An attorney for a former Lincoln-Mercury dealer who filed a \$1,300,000 damage suit against the Ford Motor Co. for alleged monopolistic practices said today the case will go to court here in February.

The suit was filed in the summer of 1955 by J. H. Miller, former president of Miller Motors, which lost its dealership in 1954 after an eight-year agreement.

Attorney Clyde C. Randolph, Jr., said he was informed by Federal Judge R. C. Thomsen of Baltimore that the case would be tried despite moves by Ford to have the case dismissed.

Issue Booklet On Evictions

Tenants who are worried about such questions as "Can I lose my apartment if I refuse to sign a lease?" or "Must I move when the landlord says he wants my apartment for himself?" will find some of the answers to these and other eviction queries in "The Little Book on Evictions" just issued by the State Rent Commission.

This 14-page booklet may be obtained free at any of the local rent offices or by writing John S.

Steel Firms Use Price As Threat in Tax Fight

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. — The steel corporations are threatening another round of inflation-stimulating price increases if the government does not reverse its refusal to grant them fast tax write-offs on planned expansion, an unnamed industry source indicated here today.

The threat came less than a day after Arthur S. Fleming, director of defense mobilization, turned down applications of the steel corporations for tax benefits amounting to hundreds of millions on planned expansion programs aggregating \$2.3 billion.

The applications were denied on the ground that the steel industry's capacity or supplying the maximum possible war requirements has long been passed and the government doesn't desire to maintain controls on civilian production. Fleming revealed that such discontinuance of tax write-off applications will also go into effect in a number of other industries, including civilian aircraft.

Also denied by Fleming were applications for imposition of priority allocations on steel plate for tanker construction on the ground that shutoff of the Suez Canal and Near East pipelines brought a greater demand for tankers so American oil companies can sell bigger supplies of oil to Europe.

Fleming found that even with such priorities there would be no appreciable increase in tanker output because the world's shipbuilding drydocks are pretty well booked for construction for several years ahead, much of it for tankers.

The tax-write-off system, through which the government, in effect, pays the bulk of the cost of newly built facilities through cancellation of taxes within the first few years, has resulted in tremendous enrichment of many major corporations during and since Korea war days. The companies whose executives most often shout against "government controls" love the subsidies through tax write-offs so much that they dread to part with them.

The Wall Street Journal yesterday reported, however, that most steel spokesmen said their expansions will go on anyway. They still have the incentive of the highest profit level in the industry's history.

The hint from an unnamed steel source that new price increases may be imposed because of Fleming's ruling does indicate, however, that the corporations have not played their last card. Their cry that some expansion will be abandoned and new price increases will have to pay for expansion is undoubtedly part of the game of blackmailing the government into granting tax concessions.

The steep rise in steel prices last July on the excuse that wage increases must be covered set off a chain of price hikes that have already substantially affected the cost of living.

FUND APPEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

the fund swells before the year is up. That valiant PRN continues to send his \$2 weekly, plus \$1 for Xmas to make it \$3 this week. To tell the truth, it has been that almost every week. There is a Happy New Year, with \$10 from Cert of Rochester. And an earlier contributor of \$26 wants it known it was in honor of that meeting a couple of weeks ago with William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis and editor John Cates. It "dispelled a lot of pessimism," he writes.

Other contributions: Mary via D. Platt, \$5; Middlesex County, \$20; College Students via Bookshop, \$1; Lower East Side reader, \$2; Bronx Youth group, \$25; 6—for 1957, \$5; Long Island, L.S., \$5; Bronx, R.R., \$10; Bronx, R., \$10; Stoughton, Mass., \$10; Brooklyn Pharmacist, \$11; Brooklyn, R.T., \$1; New York, G.S., \$3; Brooklyn, O.M., \$1; Compton Calif., \$2; CG, New York, \$5; Pittsburgh, \$20; Anon., New York, \$10.

Wagner, Director of Public Information, State Rent Commission, 280 Broadway, New York 7.

ADA OUTLINES PROPOSED 1957 CONGRESS PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Americans for Democratic Action today outlined an eight point legislative program for 1957. It said the program can be enacted by Congress next year if President Eisenhower exerts "leadership" among Republicans and if Democrats support their party platform.

Robert R. Nathan, chairman of the ADA executive committee, said both Eisenhower and the Democratic Party platform share an area of "common commitment" which could result in the following legislation next year:

Federal aid to education, extension of the Federal minimum wage coverage, the civil rights program, including curbs on senate filibusters; increased aid for slum clearance and housing for low and middle income families, aid to depressed area, less restrictive immigration laws and increased immigration of Hungarian refugees, increased foreign economic aid and greater cooperation with and support of the United Nations.

COMMERCE DEPT' ANNUAL REVIEW CITES GAINS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks today made public his optimistic year-end economic review, but admitted that about half of the 1956 increase of 5 percent in the dollar value production of goods and service is accounted for by price increases.

He saw continuation of "prosperity" but added, "the rate of expansion may not be so fast as now" in 1957. He also warned that "prosperity is not automatic" and expressed some concern over "inflationary" dangers.

Wages and salaries rose substantially in 1956, said Weeks, but the income of farmers was about the same as in 1955, when it had dropped substantially from previous years. Personal income of Americans was up about 6 percent, but in real purchasing power only about 4 percent.

Among the major factors for the 1956 rise, said Weeks, was expansion of businesses and capital outlays and a 17 percent increase in exports to the record total of \$24 billion.

He also noted that while home construction was still at a high level, it dropped, mainly because of high building costs. Inventories (goods in stock) also rose during the year.

Correspondent For Afro Goes To Peking

HONG KONG, Dec. 26.—William Worthy, the American reporter who defied the State Department's ban on Americans going to Communist China, left Canton for Peking on Christmas Day, a report from Canton said today.

Worthy, who represents the Baltimore weekly, "Afro-American," went to China through Hong Kong last Monday.

While in Hong Kong, Worthy told newsmen he was willing to make himself a test case of the State Department ruling that U.S. correspondents could not accept Chinese visas.

Look Magazine's New York office said it would neither confirm nor deny the presence of any staff personnel in China. A spokesman said Edmund Stevens is Moscow correspondent for Look. The spokesman said there was no Philip Hollington on the Look staff, but said the magazine employs a Philip Harrington "who travels a minimum of 15,000 miles a year."

"Look never tells where any of its correspondents are," the spokesman said.



WEEKS

Living Costs Rise 2 1/2 % for November

Living costs, as measured by the National Industrial Conference Board Index, moved up during November, rising 0.5 percent over October and 2.5 percent above November, 1955.

The Board also reported the purchasing value of the dollar during November declined to 96.9 cents of the 1953 dollar—off 2.4 cents since the corresponding month of 1955.

Powell Cites Demo Letter Penalizing Him

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., (D-NY) said last night the Democratic Party has refused to give him "a new set of offices" because he supported President Eisenhower in November.

Powell said he had received a letter from House Speaker Sam Rayburn saying that Rep. Frank Chelf of Kentucky would get the Congress committee post to which Powell said he was entitled.

Powell, who appeared on the Mike Wallace show, "Night Beat," on the Dumont television network, said that "if the Democratic caucus on Jan. 2 purges me, it will be obvious that they are doing it only because I am a Negro. They have never done it to any of the states' rights playboys from Dixieland."

U.S. in Qualified OK to British Cyprus Plan

INDONESIA GOV'T REPORTS SUMATRA REVOLT CRUSHED

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Dec. 27.—Radio Medan said tonight that a military revolt in North Sumatra has been crushed and the province returned to Government control. But other sources said the anti-Government revolt was spreading to South Sumatra, Borneo and the Celebes.

The broadcast from Medan, capital of North Sumatra, supported an earlier claim by Jakarta Radio that Indonesian central gov-

ernment forces under Lt. Col. Djamin Gintings had overthrown rebel leader Col. Maludin Simbolon.

Some observers, however, pointed out that Gintings has been a strong backer of Simbolon.

Jakarta Radio said Gintings, former chief of staff in Simbolon's first territorial division, broadcast from Medan that he had recaptured the territory "in the interests of my country."

2 More U.S. Newsmen Enter China

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Edmund Stevens, a reporter, and Philip Hollington, a photographer, both employed by Look Magazine, arrived in Peking yesterday from Moscow, it was reported today from Hong Kong.

U.S. ambassador to the USSR, Charles E. Bohlen has informed the State Department, it was learned here, that he was not told in advance of the trip and hence had not approved it.

Asked whether the State Department would comment later on the trip, Lincoln White the Department's press officer, said, "Not necessarily. We want to see what information we can get."

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Stevens and Hollington were preceded to China by another reporter—William Worthly, correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, who crossed the border from Hong Kong on the day before Christmas.

The State Department has refused to permit any American travel to China. This policy was reaffirmed on Aug. 7, when China announced that it had invited certain American newspaper correspondents and commentators to visit that country.

Paris to Moscow to Peking by Soviet Jet

PARIS.—Russia's TU-104 jet airliner has entered into regular service on the Paris-Peking route, bringing the Chinese capital within 19½ hours of Western Europe. The new service is the result of the recent agreement between Air France and Aeroflot, the Soviet airline.

An Air France machine conveys passengers every Friday to Prague, where, after a two-hour rest, they tranship to a TU-104.

Holiday Letter Exchange Asked By No. Viet Nam

HANOI, Dec. 27.—An exchange of letters and postcards during New Year festival and this spring festival has been proposed by the government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to the South Viet-Nam authorities.

In a letter to the Postmaster-General of the Posts and Telecommunications Bureau of South Viet-Nam, the Postmaster-General of Posts and Telecommunications of Democratic Viet-Nam said such an exchange would meet the people's desire in both parts of the country to hear from their relatives.

At present, only the exchange of postcards is permitted. The government of the Democratic Viet-Nam suggested an exchange of letters in May. But no reply was received from South Viet-Nam.

Pending a reply, the Posts and Telecommunications Administration is willing to receive and forward letters and postcards from South Viet-Nam.

Okinawa Foe Of U.S. Rule Elected Mayor

NAHA, Okinawa, Dec. 27.—An opponent of U. S. control of the Pacific island of Okinawa has been elected mayor of the capital city of Naha, it was announced tonight.

Mayor-elect Kamejiro Senaga, defeated American-backed Soichi Nakajima and Conservative Ibi Nakamoto.

Senaga is head of the Okinawan People's Party which U.S. officials have attacked as "Communist controlled." He ran on a platform calling for immediate return of Okinawa to Japan, opposition to U. S. land policies on the island and opposition to American control of the island's finance and trade.

Senaga was released recently after two years in prison. He received 16,592 votes to 14,648 for Nakajima and 9,802 for Nakamoto.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The U. S. government today voiced qualified approval of the new British proposals for Cyprus which have been rejected by both the Greek government and the Cypriot freedom fighters. In a formal declaration the State Department

said the newly proposed constitution providing for eventual elections to a constituent assembly for Cyprus "could be the first step toward eventual peaceful and generally acceptable final solution of the Cyprus problem."

Last week after the British announced their constitution plan, students demonstrated and shouted, "Down with the British sponsored constitution" and "We Want Enosis" (union with Greece). Of the half million people on Cyprus, 400,000 are Greek.

The Greek foreign minister, Evangelos Averoff, rejected the British proposal as "undemocratic and illiberal." The British gave themselves a veto over Cypriot action in this "constitution" and also projected a possible partition of the island between the Turks and Greeks, although former are only one fifth of the population.

Pravda Hails Struggle for a United Ireland

MOSCOW, Dec. 27.—Pravda today hailed "the Irish people's struggle for unification of their homeland" and said the Irish will never accept partition.

The Communist Party organ said in a dispatch from London that the recent uprisings show that the "Irish national movement is increasingly taking the form of open warfare because the people's demands are no longer receiving decisive support from the parliamentary parties, and is turning to nationalistic military organizations for support."

Pravda said the Irish Republican Army is growing in spite of being outlawed and said its attack of Dec. 12 was its "most important in the entire postwar period."

CP Senator in Italy Criticizes Togliatti

ROME, Dec. 27.—Communist Senator Eugenio Reale today criticized Palmiro Togliatti, secretary of the Communist Party for allegedly ignoring the "great turn" in world Communism. Reale, in an interview published in the weekly, L'Espresso, stated that Togliatti refused to "carry out a process of de-Stalinization and democratization."

Reale charged that opposition to Togliatti was "tamed and choked" at the recent Party congress. He said the "last-minute manipulations" of Togliatti and his supporters in the voting "authorizes one to question the validity and legality of the Party congress."

The recent events in Poland and Hungary are "only the most glamorous evidence" of the "great turn" being made by world communism, Reale said.

MOSCOW HITS POPE'S STAND AGAINST CO-EXISTENCE

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Moscow Radio charged today the Christmas message of Pope Pius XII "has hardly brought peace to the souls of believers or assisted in bringing a reign of good will on earth."

The broadcast heard here said the Pope "openly raised his voice against the principle of coexistence."

SALVAGE WORK BY UN ON SUEZ CANAL STARTS TODAY

PORT SAID, Dec. 27.—Clearing of the Suez Canal will start immediately, an official announcement said today.

Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, chief of the United Nations Salvage Operations Force, said work would begin at Suez in the south tomorrow. But the UN information office in Cairo and Cairo Radio quoted Wheeler as saying the work is beginning today.

The Suez area is at the south end of the Canal, 101 miles below Port Said. Anglo-French salvage

units in the Port Said area have cleared some of the harbor and a narrow passage as far as El Qantara.

Wheeler said that two British and one French salvage ships resumed their work Christmas eve on the clearance of Port Said harbor. But added those ships were operating outside his own mission. He said he had instructed the Dutch and Danish salvage ships waiting at Suez to begin work tomorrow morning.

STEEL UNION PARLEYS TO 'SOUND OFF' ON CONTRACT

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26.—The first of a series of regional conferences of the United Steelworkers of America for "soundoff" on problems raised by the current contract will be held in New York January 3-4 in Hotel Roosevelt.

Delegates will attend from the New England and New York locals of the steel union.

The next regional conference will be in Philadelphia Jan. 11-12 in the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey locals.

Similar regional-conferences will follow for the midwest, midwest-southern, West Coast and the Ohio-West Virginia-Kentucky areas.

David J. McDonald, president and other top leaders of the steel union will attend. This will be the first opportunity for the members to voice their complaints and problems growing out of the three-year pact signed last July.

"FIGHTER OF THE YEAR"

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Heavyweight Champion Floyd Patterson was named the fighter of the year by the Ring Magazine.

The youngest heavyweight ruler in history, the 21-year-old Patterson was the unanimous choice of the publication's staff members and correspondents all over the world.

CIVIL RIGHTS DEFEATED BY SENATE GOP

TRENTON.—The State Senate has refused to pass Assembly approved bill (A-66). The bill would empower the State Division Against Discrimination to investigate and act to eliminate discrimination in housing built with public funds or financed by a mortgage guaranteed or insured by federal or state funds.

The measure sponsored by Republican Assemblyman J. Vance McIver and Donald Fitzmaurice of Essex, had the support of the NAACP, the CIO and other groups. But when six Democrats sought Senate action they were voted down by seven GOP Senators, while seven other Republicans failed to vote.

The Democrats after the GOP caucus failed to release the bill, moved to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the bill and have it reported to the floor. Senate president Fayne Dumont, Republican gubernatorial hopeful, ruled the move out of order.

The Montgomery Bus Victory—A Big Step Forward

By BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

WHEN, for the first time in history, Negroes and whites sat down together on the Montgomery buses, a powerful blow was struck against the system of white supremacy and Jim Crow, at its Southern heart.

The victory of the 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery is a big and important step forward for Negro rights, for human dignity, and for American democracy. It was made possible by the painful, self-sacrificing struggles of the Negroes, as a community and as a united people, amounting to an American saga. They were backed by national

and world opinion, the latter heavily influenced by the world socialist system led by the Soviet Union and China and reinforced by the colonial liberation movements of Asia, Africa and the Near East. This victory is one of the positive consequences of the new era in which we live, emphasizing the world struggle for peace and freedom.

Congratulations are in order to the heroic Negroes of Montgomery, to their young leaders the Reverends King and Abernethy, to E. D. Nixon, the venerable 30-year member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and to their associates. Victory would not have been possible without the sympathies and assistance of the American labor movement, the Negro people throughout the country, and without the moral backing of democratic-minded whites, including significant sections in the deep South. Full credit must be

given to the NAACP, the national rallying center of this struggle.

All of the lessons are yet to be drawn from this magnificent achievement. Marxists, in particular, will not only wish to study the events themselves; but they will await with the keenest interest the proceedings of the Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change, where a week-long observance of the struggle was recently held in Montgomery under the leadership of the Montgomery Improvement Association, Rev. King and his co-workers. Here the movement sought to basically examine and generalize itself. On the whole, the movement was an application of the foreign Gandhi experience of India to the specific and unique conditions of the Negro people in a deep Southern urban center. What the movement has to say about itself is of first-rate importance. This victory was for integration,

for the enforcement of the spirit and letter of the Supreme Court decisions in respect to schools and transportation. But even after the Montgomery Negroes achieved the right, they continued their struggles until its realization. The bus struggle was a victory for the implementation of the right, as was Clinton, Tenn.

There's many a slip between the cup and the lip, the old saying goes. Between the enactment of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments almost a hundred years ago, and their enforcement today, there's been nothing but slips. Today, however, the Negro people, backed by their supporters, are singing a different tune. They want the realization of their rights now—and the evolutionists and gradualists might as well accept the fact.

In addition to the inherent fruits of this victory, it improves conditions for further steps for Negro rights and for the democrati-

zation of the South. It is a spur to Negro-white unity. The AFL-CIO which should be jubilant, can well be inspired to carry on, with renewed determination, its Southern Organizing drive. For this struggle is only in its beginning stages, and each victory has to be considered a milestone on the hard road of the Negro to full citizenship. Moreover, each victory has to be considered not only in itself, but also from the point of view of the depths from which the Negro people must come.

The Negro people in the deep South today are moving along a legal path to their full citizenship and freedom. As yet, this path is only judicial—resting entirely upon the decisions of the Supreme Court—and not yet parliamentary, since Congress is still paralyzed by the COP-Dixiecrat alliance, and by Senate Rule 22. The so-called neutrality of the executive branch (Continued on Page 7)

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Democracy in The Soviet Union

Editor, Daily Worker:

I cannot agree that the slogan "cult of the individual" is the proper and accurate description of reasons for the terrible violations not only of socialist principles but of principles of humanity that have occurred in the socialist world.

It is my opinion that the "cult of the individual" is the logical outgrowth of a gross violation of a basic principle of Marxism, to wit, the destruction of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in its place, the setting up of the dictatorship of the Communist Party.

This usurpation of the power of the proletariat by the Party could do nothing else but breed the horrible recent events.

It also must follow that the dictatorship of the Party still exists in the Soviet Union and that the slogan "Cult of the Individual" tends to cover up this gross violation of Marxism.

This in my opinion can be the only answer to the strange situation where the Soviet Union is supposed to be governed by the working class but where you hear of practically no activity by the workers on national or international problems, individually, spontaneously or through their trade unions.

Now in judging the progress made in a socialist country like the Soviet Union, we have been using as a yardstick the production capacities and conditions of workers in capitalist countries and comparing them with the Soviet Union. When such a comparison revealed that the Soviet Union was advancing at a more rapid rate than certain capitalist countries we took this as proof that the system in the Soviet Union was scientifically correct and hailed it as such.

Such comparisons are scientifically incorrect, in my opinion. The only way the achievements of a socialist country can be assessed is on a correct estimation of the country's natural resources, plus the abilities of an unleashed rejuvenated working class which has seized control of its own destiny, thus releasing the unbounded energy and genius

they possess.

Have we judged the progress in the Soviet Union on such a basis? If we did we would find that the Soviet Union is far, far behind what a 30-year-old socialist country should be with such vast natural resources.

It is only under such a scientifically critical approach that we can understand certain fantastic events that happened in the Soviet Union, such as "A leading Communist literary figure becoming an alcoholic and committing suicide." Or, "the necessity of the Soviet government to carry on a campaign against alcoholism among the youth."

With the advent of the Soviet Union as the first socialist state, its prestige among the workers of the capitalist world became the life blood of the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries. The prestige of the Communist Parties among the workers must rise or fall with the prestige of the Soviet Union.

I think the solution to the problems rests primarily in the hands of the Communists of the Soviet Union. They must abolish the dictatorship of the Party and lead the workers in the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The unions must be brought forward as the supreme instruments of power in the Soviet Union.

A new Communist International must be established. It could take the Hungarian problem out of Soviet hands and solve it and be primarily an instrument of check up and self-evaluation of the Communist Parties of the socialist world.

I apply substantially the same criticism to the Communist Parties of Yugoslavia and China to the extent they have usurped the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat.—C. H.

Assails Rodney's Report on Clinton

Editor, Daily Worker:

Anti-Soviet slanders and Negro abuse go hand in hand. In their anxiety to prove that American democracy is superior to Soviet democracy, those who attack the Soviet Union close their eyes to brutal attacks on the Negro people and speak as

apologists of the despicable system of Negro oppression.

Backsliding and retrogression on the Negro question is the number one problem of the Communist Party. It is all the more alarming because no movement since the Abolitionist movement of the Civil War days has done so much to advance the struggle for Negro rights and the unity of labor and the Negro people as the Communist Party has done.

Among the most notorious offenders of the fundamental interests of the Negro people are the responsible editors of the Daily Worker. They are also strongly anti-Soviet. It is also notable that if a Negro opposes their anti-Soviet policy he becomes a victim of anti-Negro bias. That is why this article will be opposed by the editors of the Daily Worker and probably will not be printed.

One of their prominent reporters, Lester Rodney, was sent to Clinton, Tenn., and his reports on the school desegregation fight are a notable example of backsliding on an important aspect of the fight against Jim Crow. In his concluding article on the Clinton events (DW, 12-10), Rodney tells his readers that he came out of Clinton "feeling a little better about these United States." He paints a rosy picture of the happenings there that is nauseating to the status of the Negro people and the state of affairs of Jim Crow and segregation in our country.

Rodney seems to think that the American Revolutionary battle of Concord and Lexington which ushered in American bourgeois democracy are here again. We are in a "movement of great history," he writes. This, of course, does not correspond with the actual state of affairs in America today. Nobody with a clean conscience can tell Negroes of Mississippi that they are enjoying the truly great democratic heritages of 1776, and get away with it.

Why, even Southern liberals understand the far reaching significance of Clinton events better than Rodney does. In a declaration of policy they likened the "recent disorder to Soviet oppression of Hungary." While they are deliberately lying be-

cause this serves the interests of the bourgeoisie in the Hungarian situation, at the same time, they cannot be so flagrant as to deny the situation in Clinton.

In their declaration of policy they say: "We deplore these denials of basic human rights in our own front yard no less than we condemn similarly brutal denial of the inalienable rights of the people of Hungary."

This corresponds to Rodney's notorious article on the Hungarian events and it is strange that he did not say so.

It seems to me altogether inappropriate for Rodney to have attacked that brave "transplanted northern" white woman who, he says, did not "know the past." What "past?" Surely, John Brown and the white Abolitionists must turn over in their graves. One must also remember the brave Bob Minor at Columbia, Tenn., some years back.

Education on Socialism

DETROIT

Editor, Daily Worker:

The character of the Daily Worker reveals why the American Communist movement is so weak in independent theoretical development. I refer to this practice of continually keeping secret an explanation of what SOCIALISM is. This has stunted the growth of the movement.

The Daily and Sunday Worker reach more people than any other organ of socialism and yet its value in teaching the tenets of socialism is practically nil. Even the small left-sectarian sheets tell more about Socialism in a couple of paragraphs under their mastheads than you'll find in a thousand copies of the Daily.

Further, how can a writer do a piece on the plight of the aged and draw no Socialist moral; as in contrast, George Morris once did in a surprise piece on American miners? Is it that our intellectuals are too proud to write about such prosaic things as the ABC's of Socialism? If they are then they should be replaced.

Don't keep giving us merely a left-wing interpretation of who are the heroes and who are the villains in the international drama. Tell us what economic

reasons impel American imperialism toward attempted world domination. We already know that Dulles is a confirmed reactionary and we also know that he will be replaced by another of the same type.

A paper dedicated to the fundamental definition between Socialism and capitalism will then have no difficulty in determining which is more important historically (although they needn't conflict), the cause of Zionism or the Nasser leadership in sparking the whole African continent, and Middle East, in struggle against Western imperialism. Whatever other mistakes have been made, the Soviets made none on this point; and you shouldn't either.

Yours for more light on the fundamentals of Socialism and less heat on other socialists. Pre-occupation with their mistakes (real and alleged) won't Americanize the American movement one fraction of what the teaching of Socialism will do. The Daily is the best vehicle for this purpose now existing. Get with it and we will get with you.—S.

England's Reward

Editor, Daily Worker:

The N.Y. Times claims it's so sorry but it can't print the following for one reason or another:

"It seems that England engaged in an illegal act of war against Egypt. In this act people were killed, cities destroyed, and so on.

"We in this country objected to this and took part in an effort to get England to withdraw their forces. Fortunately this seems to be successful.

"There appears to be one more small detail in this episode. In the above attack England overstrained itself economically. And of course, that's where we come in! Danger of communism—and anything goes! 300 million, no, make it 400. Uncle Sam has plenty of money!

"If this is not an 'idiot's delight,' will someone tell me what is. 'I do not believe that there should be compensations or bailing out because of someone's unsuccessful act of crime.'—A.E.

Official Figures Show 10% of Voters Split Ballot

By MAX GORDON

Final election figures issued out of Washington over the past weekend show the following:

- Eisenhower corralled 35,582,236 votes to 26,028,087 for Stevenson. Roughly, this represented a switch of about 1½-million votes in Eisenhower's favor from the 1952 result. Percentage-wise, Eisenhower garnered about 57.3 percent, as compared with 55.4 percent four years ago.

- The official figure given for the three parties with presidential candidates professing socialism as their goal was as follows: Socialist Labor Party—44,368; Socialist Workers (Trotskyite)—7,805; Socialist—2,792.

- Total valid vote cast was 62,118,936, little more than half a million above 1952, the previous record vote, and about 60 percent of the estimated electorate.

The results, as reported, did not include any overall totals in the congressional or gubernatorial votes. But from the relative 1952 results, it is highly probable that the Democrats cast a higher overall vote for members of Congress than the Republicans. In 1952, the Democrats received 49 percent of the total vote cast for congressmen (duplication for congressmen-at-large eliminated) and won

211 seats. In 1956, they won 235 seats.

When along with this, one considers the sharp shifts in balloting for governorship in many areas, it would seem that well over one voter in ten split his or her ballot. This process of ballot-splitting produced the most unique result in U.S. presidential electoral history—a president who won overwhelmingly and whose party lost both houses of Congress.

SEVERAL CONCLUSIONS have been drawn from this. For one thing, it seems to indicate that the major issues bothering the voters were not so sharply and consistently defined between the two parties as to draw overwhelming support from specific sectors of the American people. Both pre-election and post-election opinion surveys among voters seemed to show that those voters who switched parties saw in Eisenhower the more reliable peace candidate, and in the Democrats the more reliable vehicle as regards domestic social welfare.

On civil rights, both parties vacillated under the impact of Southern ruling class and reactionary monopoly pressures. As a result, the Democrats, who had won an overwhelming vote among the Negro people since FDR's day, both North and South, lost part of this over-

whelming vote in the North, while Negro voters in the South voted heavily Republican.

Lack of sharp definition between the two parties as regards the major issues also appears to have cut down the relative size of the electorate. While the vote turnout was greater by half a million than in 1952, the increase in size of the eligible electorate is generally estimated at a minimum of a million a year. The same relative turnout would thus have yielded at least two and a half million votes above 1952.

A SECOND MAJOR conclusion that seems to follow from the results, and from the general direction of the campaign, is the developing independence from party traditionalism and machine control. This began with the New Deal, when the electorate started to break from party regularity, and to come out to vote in far larger numbers than earlier. Increasingly, candidates and issues are coming to play a larger part in voting—though as yet within the framework of the two-party system—and traditional party allegiance and machine control a lesser part.

The machines have been losing their tight hold on the electorate since the days of the New Deal for several reasons: the government and the trade unions have replaced the

old hand-outs of the machines with organized social welfare and "fringe benefit" programs; the vote has come to mean far more to workers and other lower-income groups since FDR and formation of mass unions, and they're not so ready to sell it for small favors as they were when it meant little; the machines fed on illiteracy and the inability of foreign-born to find their way in a strange land. These factors are being wiped out with spread of education and ending of large-scale immigration.

While this relative independence has been growing within the two-party framework, there has been a decline in independent party expression. Thus, in New York, the Liberal Party, which was in coalition with the Democrats, polled less than 300,000 votes as compared with 416,000 in 1952, when it had the same coalition. The sharp Liberal Party decline is likely to revive the dispute among social democratic-led unions as to whether they should continue to back the Liberal Party, or give it up and go directly into the Democratic Party.

As this independence of the voter continues to grow, however, it will doubtless either compel greater policy concessions from a major party, or create the basis for a break-away to a labor-based new party.

AS REGARDS the vote for candidates with socialist programs, it is startlingly small, even lower than in 1952, though there was no Progressive Party candidate in the field this year to draw from these parties. This is not overly significant, however, as regards socialist aspirations of Americans.

For one thing, these parties were not on the ballot in many states, including New York. For another, their votes are often not counted even where cast.

But by far the most important factor here is that most socialist-minded workers and farmers prefer to enter the arena of electoral struggle where the main issues are being battled out—within and between the major parties—rather than cast what they consider a sterile vote for a socialist candidate who plays little or no part in the great policy struggles of the day, and whose vote has little chance to be significant.

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BREAKING DULLES' CURTAIN

THE BALTIMORE Afro-American and its correspondent, William Worthy, deserve the thanks of all American newspapers. The Afro and Worthy have challenged a brazen threat to a free press.

The Eisenhower Administration had set itself up as the censor denying to the American press the right to gather the news about one fourth of the human race. It so happens that this fourth of the human race is Chinese. But the State Department has set up an iron curtain with the warning—no coverage of China.

William Worthy is traveling peacefully through the Chinese countryside today. And now we see that Look magazine has two correspondents going to China. We trust this is the beginning of a trend.

The first amendment to our constitution guaranteeing free press is violated by an autocratic edict such as the government has issued forbidding correspondents to travel in China.

We might add that it is highly significant that a Negro newspaper was the pioneer in this campaign against the iron curtain made in Washington. Most of the world is colored. Almost all of Asia is colored. And Negro Americans are rightfully sensitive to any and all restrictions on freedom.

And we think it's high time not only to lift the embargo on news coverage, in China but also on trade and travel and cultural exchange. How long will Americans allow Washington to cut off this nation's nose to spite its face?

THE POOR STEEL FIRMS

THE PEOPLE of America will hardly feel disturbed over the plight of the poor steel companies whose applications for fast tax write-offs on newly-planned expansion was denied by the government. Most people were undoubtedly surprised that four years after the Korea war that gave birth to this neat gimmick for giving the war profiteers bonuses of billions of dollars, corporations are still up at the trough for unending refills.

The denial of the applications of the steel companies and the announcement by War Mobilizer Arthur S. Fleming that a stop order was put on such applications in several other industries, simply shows that the saturation point has been reached. Even the administration for and by big business in Washington cannot be so brazen as to continue to claim that certain industries need expansion encouragement because, ostensibly, their capacity isn't up to possible war requirements.

The excuse given by the steel companies that Near Eastern events should spur the U. S. to still greater war economy objectives, illustrates how necessary war tension is to the merchants of death.

There is another factor. The administration can hardly insist, as it does, that no tax relief can be given the small-income people and at the same time hand out hundreds of millions to steel companies whose profits hit all-time highs. No doubt, the profit hogs will come before congressional tax hearings to oppose any reduction of levies on the little people on the ground that the corporations are being "victimized," although tax write-offs continue in many other industries to the tune of hundreds of millions.

There should be no relaxation in the demand for tax relief for those who really need it. And the steel companies aren't through yet. Already one of their spokesmen threatened a new steep price rise if the tax write-offs aren't granted.

FREEDOM'S HEROES

(Continued from Page 1)

enforced in Birmingham, Mobile and Tallahassee. In crime to go unpunished in states like Alabama, Mobile and Tallahassee. Is crime to go unpunished in states like Alabama and Florida simply because the criminals are infringing only the rights of Negro citizens?

There is much to be done, too, by Americans at large. Until yesterday only Negro passengers were being arrested and harassed. But in Tallahassee nine white bus drivers and the manager of the bus company were arrested because the company refused to defy the Supreme Court as ordered by the city. Surely there are more numerous and ultimately more powerful institutions than a local bus company and its employees to take their stand beside the Negroes against the unconstitutional jimcrow laws.

IF THE PRESS, the churches, labor unions and civil rights organizations were to support the anti-segregation fight with financial aid and solidarity actions, victory would be a matter of days. It is this type of support, in addition to vigorous activity by the federal government, that is urgently needed.

The nation as a whole needs to recognize that the southern Negroes are in the van of the fight to extend American democracy. And democracy is indivisible.

AMERICANS have just passed through another Christmas buying spree that probably set another record for sales pressure tactics. The final set of monthly economic statistics of the government for the year will probably bring consumer credit debts to the staggering total of \$41 billion—a seven-fold increase over 1945; double the 1950 figure. Americans owe nearly \$15 billion of the amount on cars.

Government agencies, reflecting a growing worry over the state of an economy that rests so heavily on credit (plus \$96 billions in home mortgages) are now studying the problem. Their view, however, is in the direction of "controls" through making credit purchasing more expensive for those who must rely upon it.

The immensity of the debt and the fact that the bulk of it was piled up within a decade, underscores the stark reality that buying on payments has become a major element in the "American way of life." A recent Federal Reserve Board survey disclosed that 63 percent of America's spending units reported some debt other than charge accounts—on mortgages, installments or for other reasons. The fact that the incomes of most Americans are being siphoned off through one or another form of credit pipeline, has an important influence on the living standards. This has become increasingly recognized by the labor movement. The trade union press has in recent months been running much service material warning members of the perils in the numerous schemes and outright deceit, being used to extract more out of them through credit lines.

WE ARE NOW going through a development that can be compared to the inauguration of the



TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

What's Behind the Removal of Saburov?

IT SEEMS to me that altogether too much significance is being read into the replacement of Maxim Saburov by Mikhail Pervukhin as head of the Soviet State Economic Commission. Nor do the figures for fulfillment of the economic plan this year justify the sensational headline in Wednesday's N.Y. Herald Tribune: "Russia Ousts Head of Five-Year Plan in Economic Crisis."

That the plan was not achieved in some key branches of the economy was admitted by the recent meeting of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee. There is also criticism of poor planning and allocation of materials. But Pravda reported on Wednesday:

"An idea of the scope of Soviet industrial production can be gained from the fact that by the end of the year the Soviet Union will have smelted 49 million tons of steel, mined about 430 million tons of coal, produced 84 million tons of oil and generated 192,000 million kilowatts of electricity."

SOVIET production this year will top the combined output of West Germany, Great Britain and France. And although the above figures still leave our country far ahead—not so in coal production—the rate of increases for Soviet industry is still considerably greater than ours. The Central Committee of the CPSU heard reports that total production this year will be some 11 percent above 1955. This is still a much greater percentage increase than that of any other modern industrial country.

And even though production goals were not reached in lum-

ber, cement, metal, coal mining, the total output in each of these branches of Soviet industry was greater than 1955. The headline writer in the N.Y. Herald Tribune and other "experts" who are concluding from the Soviet self-criticism that there is an industrial crisis there, are making the same mistake they've made so often before. They are underestimating the economic achievements of the Soviet economy.

How wrong the "experts" were before World War II became clear during the war. And despite the shortcomings admitted by the Soviet leaders there is enormous significance in the fact that industrial output in 1956 is about 30 times greater than that of 1913, the record year for Tsarist industry.

ONE REASON the world suffered from the cold war was that the "experts" in Washington, London and Paris underestimated the ability of Soviet industry to recover from the terrible destruction of World War II. But today in a single month, the Soviet Union produces as much iron and steel as it did in all of 1913 and as much coal is produced in 25 days as in the whole of that year.

Sober observers in this country were startled some time ago when they realized that Soviet schools were turning out more engineers and scientific personnel than we were. By the end of the current Five-year plan, in 1960, the Soviets plan to extend compulsory and general secondary school education throughout the country in both rural and urban areas.

All this is not to suggest that everything is perfect in the Soviet economy. The recent Cen-

One syndicated columnist on consumer problems in the trade union press observes that the actual interest rate to the purchaser through such schemes runs from 18 to 22 percent, \$54 to \$66 a year on \$300. That's a sizable hike on the cost of living.

THE TRADE UNION press has been running much material showing that you can do a little better through one purchase plan than through another. But credit any way you get it, costs you heavily. The claim that you pay six percent interest and service charges actually comes to 12 percent over a year, often higher.

Once a store sells a person on the "add-on" credit system, effort is then directed to drawing the customer to the many small and big things he can add on. The motto of the stores, as noted in one Denver case, is "never let customers get their accounts paid up." Another fact noted in the trade union press is that those who buy on credit often pay marked up prices. They certainly pay higher prices than they often would on cash payments.

The question is not whether instalment buying is "good" or "bad." The point is that millions (Continued on Page 7)

tral Committee meeting indicated that planning is not the simple, automatic process which many persons thought came naturally to a socialist economy. Nor has the Soviet Union met its enormous needs in consumer goods, improving living standards, and especially in solving the housing crisis.

THE PAST YEAR saw some important advances in living standards, spurred by the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. The very low levels of old pensions in certain categories were increased. Wages in lower levels were also increased. The working week was reduced to 46 hours and by 1960 the maximum work week will be 40 hours. This year there was a 9 percent increase of consumer goods production over 1955.

The replacement of Saburov does not seem at all as significant as the replacement of Premier Malenkov last year by Bulganin, insofar as the Soviet economy was concerned. At that time there was a retreat from Malenkov's emphasis on consumer goods production. A tremendous propaganda campaign was conducted to emphasize the principle that all of Soviet progress, including consumer goods development, rested on the priority given to heavy industry.

Now there is much speculation about a possible relaxation of this emphasis. Judging from the recent Central Committee meeting this has not happened. I don't think it will until there is a new relaxation in international affairs. But sooner or later the Soviet economy will have to direct major attention to solving what is a continuing and real crisis in housing, as well as toward improving consumer goods production, drastically.

World of Labor

by George Morris



Xmas Over; Consumer Debts at a New High

withholding tax on pay envelopes. When taxes were imposed on the great majority of wage-earners, starting with the early days of the war, the withholding idea was advanced as the "painless" way. But once the institution was established, the taxload was continually upped until it takes a sizeable chunk out of the pay envelope every week. Illusions that the load would be lifted after the war evaporated.

Now there are more fixed charges on most families in America. The mortgage, the installment payment, the payment on the car, insurance charges on home, property, life, hospitalization (possibly health) and, of course, on the car, are some of them. The corporations in every conceivable field are scheming on ways to PERMANENTLY tie your income to their cash registers.

One of the more recent developments along that line are the "add-on" credit plans by department stores, mail order firms and others who offer "permanent budget accounts" or "convenient" payment forms. This simply consists of monthly payments towards a fixed amount of credit with a store, and you purchase anything you wish, any time, towards that standing credit.

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

We Pick 'Giant' as the Best Hollywood Film for 1956

THE N. Y. FILM CRITICS picked Around the World in Eighty Days as the best movie of '56.

As much as we enjoyed this Mike Todd-S. J. Perelman-Jules Verne comedy-adventure-travelogue-farce-satire with David Niven as Phileas Fogg and the great Mexican comic Cantinflas as his valet Passpertout, our first choice in the 'Ten Best' movie derby is Giant by Edna Ferber and George Stevens with James Dean, Rock Hudson and Elizabeth Taylor.

And here are the runner-ups:

- Michael Wilson's Friendly Persuasion with Gary Cooper and Dorothy McGuire.

- Norman Corwin's Lust For Life with Kirk Douglas and Anthony Quinn.

- Elick Moll's Storm Center with Bette Davis.

- Solid Gold Cadillac with Judy Holliday and Paul Douglas.

- King Vidor's War and Peace with Henry Fonda, Audrey Hepburn, Mel Ferrer, Anita Ekberg.

- King and I by Rodgers and Hammerstein with Deborah Kerr and Yuhl Brynner.

- John Huston's Moby Dick with Gregory Peck, Orson Welles.

- Robert Aldrich's Attack with Eddie Albert and Jack Palance.

- William Inge's Bus Stop with Marilyn Monroe and Don Murray.

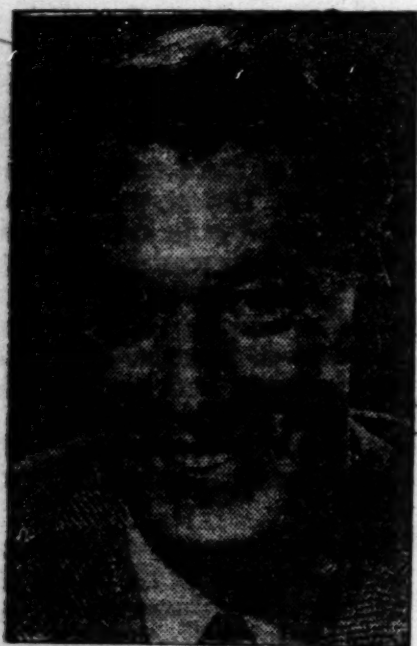
AROUND THE World In 80 Days is number eleven on our list of 'bests'.

'La Strada' was voted the best foreign-language film by the N. Y. critics. There's much to be said for this Italian film but we're picking the Japanese movie 'Magnificent Seven' by Kurosawa as our first choice among the foreign imports (British films included), with the following runner-ups:

Ballet of Romeo and Juliet (Russian), Private's Progress (British), Olivier's Richard the Third (British), La Strada (Italian), Twelfth Night (Russian), Letters From My Windmill (French), Dark River (Argentinian), Rififi (French), The Grasshopper (Russian).



ELIZABETH TAYLOR in 'Giant'



GARY COOPER in 'Friendly Persuasion'

IF YOU'VE been wondering what's happened to the anti-book burning movie Storm Center which hasn't been seen since its brief run at the Normandie, we're advised it will reopen at the Brooklyn Paramount on Monday (Dec. 31). And after a two-week stay there it will be shown at all Loew's houses in the Greater New York area the entire week of January 16.

FUND Drive Acknowledgments: Thanks for the forty dollars credited to this column from 'Topical'. Also the five spot from A.S., five from Mary, ten from RC and twenty from 'shoe worker'.

Jazz, Rock 'n Roll, And Now England Has Something Called 'Skiffle Music'

By JACK COX

In the past two years, many young people in Britain's larger centers of industry have been forming themselves into what they call "skiffle groups" and playing "skiffle" music. In addition to hit parade skiffle, there is an interested audience in jazz clubs and coffee houses, and many skiffle groups content themselves with playing in youth clubs, youth hostels or even in the street.

British skiffle music appears to consist of Negro work songs, blues,

gospel hymns and even union songs, hill-billy and folk songs, performed by single voice and sometimes chorus, to the rhythmic accompaniment of several guitars or other fretted instruments, with improvised percussion, bass, answering instruments and so on.

Why has such music sprung up in present-day Britain, and where is it likely to lead?

At its worst, it becomes a sort of amateur "rock-and-roll." At its best, it could lead to a new style

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV

Early Show: Tony Draws A Horse (English) (2) 5:30 to 7

Mike Wallace-News (5) 7

Ethel Barrymore Theatre (5) 8:30.

Walter Brennan in the Gentle Years—newspaper story

Bob Hope (4) 9

Bowling Sweepstakes (11) 9

Boxing (4) 10. Rosi vs. Vasquez—lightweights

Person to Person (2) 10:30. Susan Strasberg, actress and Eydie Gorme, singer

Night Beat—Wallace (5) 11

Late Show: Three Girls About Town with Joan Blondell, Janet Blair and Binnie Barnes (2) 11:15 to 12:30

RADIO

News, WRCA 6 p.m.

Edward Morgan, AFL-CIO news WABC 7 p.m.

Symphonette WRCA 7

Opera: Tchaikovsky's Pique Dame, WQXR 7:30

Masterwork Hour—Chopin Piano Concerto No. 2 WNYC 7 to 8:30

Edward Murrow, news WCBS 7:45

Bob Hope Show (recorded) WRCA 8

Khachaturian Violin Concerto WFUV-FM 9 to 10:45

Boxing WRCA 10. Rosi vs. Vasquez—lightweight bout

John Vandercook, AFL-CIO News WABC 10

MOVIES

Magnificent Seven, 50th St. Guild War and Peace, Loew's Sheridan, Secrets of Life, Sutton

Ten Commandments, Criterion Wee Geordie, Little Carnegie

Oklahoma, RKO 23rd, Hamilton, Commodore, Delancey Victoria, Orpheum, Rio and Others.

Regent, 86th St. Others.

Lust for Life, Plaza

La Strada, 52nd St. Translux

Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli.

Solid Gold Cadillac, Victoria

Secrets of Life, Sutton

Private's Progress, Midtown, 86th St. at 3rd Ave., Valentine

Ballet of Romeo and Juliet, 72 St. Seven Wonders of World—Cinarama, Warner

Rules of Game (Renoir) and Chaplin Festival, Fifth Ave. Thru. Thurs.

DRAMA

Good Woman of Setzuan, Phoenix

Saint Joan, Coronet

Candide, Martin Beck

Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes

Bells Are Ringing, Shubert

Separate Tables, Music Box

Li'l Abner, St. James

The Apple Cart, Plymouth

Old Vic Company, Winter Garden

Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit.

Major Barbara, Morosco

Hamlet, Shakespearwrights, 264 W. 87 St.

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys.

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theatre

Inherit the Wind, National

Arms and the Man, Downtown Theatre

No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

Mel Candido, Greenwich Mews

Judy Garland Show, Palace

Mr. Wonderful, Broadway Theatre

BOOKS

Dumas Done to as Dumas Did to His Creations

KING OF PARIS, By Guy Endore. New York: Simon & Schuster. \$4.

The story is told that the great French actor Coquelin once approached the dramatist Rostand with a request that he write a play for him.

In this play, said Coquelin in effect, "I want to do everything. I want to be a hero. To fight duels. Write poetry. Cry. Laugh. Be a great lover. everything an actor can do." So, the story goes, Rostand wrote "Cyrano de Bergerac" for the great actor.

Alexander Dumas, the elder, was just such a character: larger than life, and the novel (part novel, part biography) which Guy Endore has written about him, is entertaining reading.

The man was a giant—physically and in every other way. Part Negro (his father, who later fought for the people during the French Revolution, was the bastard son of a French nobleman by a Negro woman who worked on the nobleman's plantation in San Domingo)—the first Alexander cut a broad swath through Nineteenth Century Paris, whatever the value of his literary works.

Endore writes his novel in the very style Dumas made his own—and it is romantic as all get-out, inflated, longwinded and as honest as its original model: an unknown equation.

For Dumas published over 500 works under his name (whether he wrote all of them or not is a matter

of dispute); he was alleged to have had more than 500 mistresses in his long life; he was a gourmand as well as a gourmet, a public figure who was his own publicity man and knew how to get himself noticed.

Endore, whose scholarship has been evidenced in his earlier biographies of Casanova and Jeanne d'Arc, has dug up every relevant and irrelevant fact about his hero, and most of them make entertaining reading.

This is a Book of the Month Club selection and it calls for no particular effort from the reader. At moments the author intrudes (just as Dumas did in his own works) to offer somewhat pompous and occasionally stuffy interpretations of life, letters and philosophy, but by and large he has captured the atmosphere of Paris of the time and a great deal of the character of the author of "The Three Musketeers" and endless other novels, plays, poems, travel books and cookbooks.

Dumas, pere, was a character. He made and squandered several fortunes; he was not above writing travel books about countries he had never visited, prospecting other authors' works, inserting "personal" notices in the daily papers to get people to buy tickets for his plays. What was true about him and what was false will not be settled by "King of Paris," but the reader will have a good time with the yarn.

—BILL ROOT

ACLU Joins Fight On Screen Blacklist

A friend of the court brief by the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union in support of 23 Hollywood writers, actors, producers and directors who charged "political blacklist" against leading Hollywood movie makers has been filed with the U.S. Supreme Court, the ACLU reveals.

The ACLU urged the high court in a 25-page document to hear the case, brought by victims of a 10-year freezeout from the movie industry.

The victims, who worked in the industry from five to 25 years prior to 1947, charge they have been denied employment for their refusal to answer questions on politics or religion put to them by the House Un-American Committee.

Relying largely on the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the ACLU brief states:

"The petitioners had a choice either to surrender their federal privileges and immunities or else no further employment.

"A man must work to feed, house and clothe himself and his family. An election between survival and liberty, therefore reduces the Constitution to empty platitudes, for neither dead men nor robots need constitutions.

"The right to work is a human right, a personal right, a Constitutional right and the opportunity to earn a living cannot be unjustly withheld from a man without doing violence to the Constitutional guarantees protecting his life, liberty and property, and assuring him of equal protection of the law.

"A jobless man soon becomes a hungry man—and to palliate hunger, men have relinquished their liberty or else have stolen it from others."

Terming the blacklist "an unlawful conspiracy" by movie makers, the brief declares:

"The frank objective of such conspiracy is to deny employment opportunity in the motion picture

industry to such persons as have properly exercised their constitutional rights before investigating committees.

"In short, they have used their industrial power to blackmail petitioners into forfeiting their constitutionally protected privileges."

The brief cites as example actress Gale Sondergaard who appeared in 45 motion pictures, earned one academy award and was nominated for another, prior to her husband's refusal to testify before the Un-Americans. Since that time, Miss Sondergaard has been unemployed.

The brief points out that "irrespective of the motives for such conspiracies, the political blacklist reduces the most courageous voices to whispers, evokes abject recantations from dissenters and silences indefinitely the timid."

The brief was filed over the signatures of ACLU Attys. A. L. Wirin and Hugh Manes.

'Night People' Answer Their Shepherd's Call

Two nights before Christmas, WOR's Jean Shepherd came up with a novel idea and before their trees were trimmed or turkeys stuffed, over seven hundred of his "night people" wrote in to voice their approval.

In chatting with David Susskind, produced of "Edge of the City" at midnight Sunday, Jean advanced the idea that since the film was shot in New York it might be appropriate to present a special "Peoples Preview" instead of a celebrity opening. Sidney Poitier, star of "A Man Is Ten Feet Tall," stars in Susskind's new film. The first mail following the broadcast brought in 706 replies—all affirmative.

(The last gatherings of Jean's "night people" were held at a burned-out department store, and an all-night Times Square drug store.

(Continued on Page 7)

They Call it Skiffle—Anyhow it Rocks

(Continued from Page 6)

ing because it is simple for young people to understand and execute, and it contains the attractive melodic and rhythmic structure of jazz, familiarized through pop. Guitars, mass-produced by Spanish, Italian and Austrian firms, have for the first time become cheap in Britain.

Now skiffle does not usually suffer from the lyrical banality of non-song, nor from saccharine harmonies, monotonous "riffing" etc. This is because it is based more on the folk tradition than on the commercial product. It has, however, pitfalls of its own, and commercial skiffle is busy enlarging these.

One snag is that skiffle may owe its popularity to its resemblance to American "rock-and-roll."

But, as with so much pop, the song lyrics is reduced to a puerile status: and, although the beat is magnificent, the counterpoint and melody inferior to those of jazz. Rock-and-roll is not a lasting style of people's song. No more so will skiffle be while it concentrates on beat alone. There is a danger of its doing so, because splendid rocking rhythm can be

achieved by inferior musicians, amateurs and professional, alike.

The crudity of much of the instrumental playing has led jazz critics such as Alexis Korner to damn British skiffle, without seeing its possibilities.

Can this new style become a real people's song in this country?

Folk music revivalists are sharply divided, usually on a class basis, into the classical-academic and the popular; both depart from the original intention of the music, although the popular stylists maintain a greater contact. At the point where they meet the young skiffle and jazz musicians, the new music and song will come. But there are still many technical problems to be solved.

First of these problems is how to integrate the harmonies of British national styles with jazz phrasing and rhythm.

Almost as important is the problem of creating lyrics which will (a) maintain the traditions of poetic expression common to folk-songs, (b) mean something to young people today, and (c) keep their flow of words within the skiffle beat. In British songs, the lyrics have had an important rela-

tive to the melody than in other countries.

Then there are numerous instrumental problems. The British instrumental traditions have been on bowed strings and pipes, rather than on reeds and horns. Will this leave its mark on the music? Cannot the styles of fretted instrument be advanced in this country? We lag absurdly in the technique of singing with guitar and banjo, so that American second-liners show us up; this also applies to plectrum guitar.

Above all, there are the economic and educational problems associated with anything new in music. Traditional jazz bands, which can fill halls anywhere in the country, are denied adequate radio time. Indeed, jazz is largely semi-professional, and skiffle naturally even less fortunate. Teaching of amateurs does not begin to be tackled nationally by education authorities. It is no use saying that the masters of New Orleans jazz were never taught—many would have given anything for greater opportunities to learn musicianship.

So there are many difficulties in the way of Britain's progress towards a national people's music.

DAVIS

(Continued from Page 3)

of the Government, reigned over by Eisenhower, accounts for the aggressiveness of the Eastlands, the White Citizens Councils and the Klan in viciously opposing every inch forward for Negro rights.

Although the Negro people and their white allies are racing along a legal path, their struggles are marked by sharp class battles and by murderous violence, often organized by State, local and Federal officials. Several months ago, Rev. King's residence was bombed and even on Dec. 22, terrorists shot into his home. Negro women have been beaten for riding the buses, and the integration in Clinton has been anything but peaceful. The violence has come, not from the Negro people, its victims, but from such racist gangs as the White Citizens Council, the Klan, floggers, etc., whom Attorney General Brownell refuses to prosecute and outlaw. When, on Dec. 23, Rev. King, truly a man of peace, told his congregation after the latest attempt on his life: "... it may be that some of us will have to die" ... he was hardly contemplating suicide. In the enforcement of federal law and the decisions of the Supreme Court, the constitution authorizes the President and attorney-general to use whatever force necessary to put down rebellious and violent defiance.

As important as is the integration of the buses, trains and schools in the deep South, they are reforms which leave intact the power of the Southern ruling class and plantation owners, for whom the despicable Eastland is a chief spokesman. The barbarous system of national oppression of the Negro people still remains. As the Negro people and the white masses move nearer to this power the struggles will become sharper and the racist officials, Klans and Councils will strive ever harder to smother them in blood and violence, in defiance of law.

Yet the basic guarantee of the integration gains of the Negro people, and of the democratization of the South is exercise of the vote by the Negro, and his participation in the governmental power on a local and state scale in particular, but also to a far greater extent on the federal level. While each reform, no matter how tiny helps to ease oppression of the Negro people—and must be won over bitter class resistance—each reform has to be accompanied with the revolutionary perspective of Southern representative governments in which the Negro participates in his own destiny. Otherwise, these integration gains can be mutilated, as they are being mutilated, by lily-white supremacist state governments with impunity.

The imperialist-minded hypocrite Nixon flew to Hungary—that is, to the wrong address in his search for people to relieve from oppression. The Hungarians are white, and the Negroes, dark. This international meddler should have flown to Alabama, Florida and Mississippi or to many other points South where the Negro people, and many courageous whites, are suffering the tortures of the damned, because the American monopolists are not really interested in democracy and freedom. This leaves upon the labor movement and the American people—Negro and white—a heavy responsibility to provide for the struggles in the South the utmost and many-sided assistance, so urgently needed.

COMING IN THE WORKER THIS WEEKEND

An open letters to the members of the 85th Congress from the Worker editors.

Collier's, Ten Days After—by Lester Rodney.

How the Mortgage Was Lifted—by Walter Lowenfels.

Will 1957 be BOOM or BUST?—by Labor Research Association.

Hoover's Pal in the Hungary Racket—by Art Shields.

The First National City Bank on the Hot Spot.

Highlights of 1956, a Round-up of Labor, TV, Civil Rights, Foreign and other developments—compiled by The Worker staff.

COURIER

(Continued from Page 1)

some possibilities for effective political action in connection with the coming Senate fight to change the rules.

Illinois' Democratic Senator, Paul H. Douglas, was one of the first six to announce that the rule enabling a filibuster would be challenged.

"The success of this effort," he declared here this week, "depends upon public understanding that behind the complex conflict over Senate procedures lies the fate of vital civil rights and other legislation."

Illinois' Republican Senator, Everett M. Dirksen, is listed as doubtful on the Senate vote to change the rules and make it possible for a simple majority of senators to end a filibuster.

However, it was Sen. Dirksen who engineered much of the strategy of the Republican Party during their convention last fall and their election campaign. As chairman of the GOP framers of the civil rights plank, he is on record for strong action.

At least one leading Chicagoan was on his way to Washington this week to remind Sen. Dirksen personally that he had pledged to change the Senate rules. According to Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago NAACP, the pledge was made last spring to a delegation from a conference which was called by the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

"I intend to recall to Sen. Dirksen that he promised in so many words to fight against Senate Rule 22," Abner declared.

The reminder has also come from thousands of others here who have demanded that Sen. Dirksen join his Democratic colleague from Illinois, Sen. Douglas in the Senate floor fight.

On Chicago's North Side, the NAACP unit last week took the initiative in bringing together some 15 organizations to plan the action against Rule 22.

The conference keynote came from Miss Josephine Clark, an organizer for the big Teamsters local at Montgomery Ward. "This is the year that Rule 22 can be cracked," she said, explaining that both political parties were "on the spot" on civil rights.

With bi-partisan support needed to end the pro-filibuster rule, the conference showed that for Illinois, only half the battle had been won.

PARLIAMENTARY PATH from CAPITALISM to SOCIALISM

By C. ANATOLYEV

International Affairs
OCTOBER 1956

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BUS

(Continued from Page 1)

Carter, the firm's general Florida manager.

Carter promptly posted bail for himself and the drivers and the buses resumed rolling.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Negro Inter-Civic Council which waged a seven-month boycott of the bus line before launching the "voluntary" integration plan, announced a "ride-the-bus" campaign.

At a Negro mass meeting last night, the Council passed out "ride the bus" buttons identical to those used to spur white patronage to keep the company in operation during the boycott.

The buttons were presented to Negroes who have violated the local segregation law.

"If you pay your fare, conduct yourself orderly, no one can legally bother you," Steele said at the mass meeting.

Minister after minister told of his experience riding an "integrated" bus.

"Leave your cars at home and ride integrated," said one minister. "It gives you a special feeling which I cannot explain. The driver asks you to move to the rear, but you ignore him. Nobody bothers you. It's wonderful."

MONTGOMERY

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 27.—Leaders urged Montgomery's 42,500 Negroes to hold steadfast their newly won bus integration today even though an outbreak of shooting damaged two buses last night.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, young leader of a yearlong fight for Negroes' right to ride on buses as the equals of whites, said he hoped the gunfire will prove to be mere isolated incidents.

The gunfire which damaged the two buses standing in Negro districts on opposite sides of the city last night, was intended only to frighten either the drivers of Negro riders, police said.

Nine .22 caliber slugs apparently fired by an automatic rifle ripped

into one bus driven by J. G. Hall, and a shotgun blast shattered a rear window above a Negro passenger of a bus driven by H. L. Warren.

The shotgun blast apparently was fired from a moving car, police said. The other shooting occurred 20 minutes later.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said he would not attempt to strengthen his force or to patrol the bus routes as a result of the incidents.

Detective Lt. C. H. Owen said, "we are handling this one just like anything else."

King urged Negroes in Montgomery and Birmingham to keep insisting on their rights to sit where they please.

Montgomery buses were integrated by court order last Friday.

"We will not urge our people to stay off of the buses," King said. "We hope that these (shootings) are only isolated incidents. We hope it arouses the white people of good will to halt such things."

J. H. Bagley, manager of the Montgomery City Lines, Inc., said, "We will run as usual."

Driver Warren said he had halted to let off several passengers and to take on one when the shotgun blast smashed through a window.

The three Negro women and one Negro man on the bus all fell to the floor, Warren said. He said he immediately drove to town.

Hall said he was sorting transfers at the end of his line when he heard two shots followed by two more. He "hit the floor" and lay there until all was quiet and then drove his bus to the next intersection and called police.

There was a possibility the bus integration fever may spread soon to another state. E. A. Selby, only Negro on the Nashville, Tenn., Transit Authority, said today some action may be taken about desegregating buses there early in 1957.

DOCKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

dent, asked the presidents of some 200 unions to help the ILA in its fight against attacks by the Bi-State Waterfront Commission, Taft-Hartley, NLRB, and the ship-owners.

"The membership of the ILA is determined to win the legitimate, right of labor to industry-wide bargaining, improved wages, working conditions, freedom from political interference with collective bargaining and freedom from a state-controlled agency," Bradley said in his letter.

Xmas Over

(Continued from Page 5)

of Americans could not even dream of buying a car, home or major appliances without credit. To the extent that they are able to get such things, the living standard of Americans also improves. Moreover, people become accustomed to such higher living standards and this also increases their pressure for higher wages to keep up with such standards and keep up with the required payments.

The unions are equally justified, however, in warning of the numerous vulture schemes continually advanced to cut into the worker's living standard.

This added cost does not figure in the government's monthly calculations for the cost of living index. Of course, we are told, you don't have to buy on credit. When you have the cash and save the interest and service charges and don't pay on mark-ups. But how can anyone of "small, or even medium income, keep up with "health and decency" standards these days without being entangled in that maze of barbed wire known as the credit system?

Peking Produces

Chinese 'Traviata'

TOKYO, Dec. 27.—Verdi's opera, "La Traviata," in a Chinese translation, has been presented in Peking by Chinese opera singers of the "Experimental Opera Theatre," it was reported today over Peking Radio.

McCarthy Recovering From Leg Infection

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) is recovering from a leg infection, the Bethesda Naval Hospital said today.

Capt. E. C. Kenney, the hospital commanding officer, said McCarthy probably will be hospitalized "a week or 10 days."



What's On?

Saturday Manhattan

JEWISH MUSIC ALLIANCE Concert dedicated to the memory of Jacob Schaefer. Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Ave. Saturday, Dec. 29, 8 p.m. Free presentation of the Choral Dance Suite, "I Hear A Call" Edith Segal and her dance group. Choruses, Mandolin Orchestra, Soloists. Tix from \$1.40 to \$3.00 at 1 Union Square W., Room 710.

Brooklyn—Monday

NEW YEAR'S EVE Dance and Entertainment, featuring the Dashings and their celebrated orchestra and vocals. Monday eve., Dec. 31, at 9:30 p.m. Excellent buffet supper. Brighton Center, 3306 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn. Contr. \$1.50.

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Friday, December 28, 1956

A Round-up of the Year

Ring Glories to Floyd
As Youth Was Served

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Young Floyd Patterson's heavyweight title triumph featured boxing in 1956 and gave the fight game a potent injection of youth at the top. Such a stimulant was badly needed high up in this sport where champions in the other seven divisions, as the year ended, ranged in age from 29 to 40.

Of the 12 title fights staged worldwide during the year, 21-year-old Patterson's brief brawl with 40-year-old Archie Moore at Chicago Stadium, Nov. 30, was by far the most significant.

They fought for the crown left vacant by the April retirement of the ring's first perfect-record heavyweight champion, Rocky Marciano, whose 49 consecutive victories as a professional included 43 knock-outs.

And Brooklyn's fast, explosive Patterson became the youngest of all heavyweight rulers and the "fighter of the year" on a fifth-round knockout over Moore. It was his 18th straight victory.

Close supervision of both professional and amateur boxing throughout the world resulted in a comparatively low death toll of only 10 for the year, the same as in 1955. That was less than half the 21 of 1953. Only three of the 10 fatalities were among pros. Ring deaths included two U.S. professionals and two U.S. amateurs.

Chairman Julius Helfand of the New York State Athletic Commission knocked the International Boxing Guild completely out of the state by strictly enforcing the ban against the Guild, which became effective last Jan. 15. He also booted out two promoters of Monday TV fights at St. Nicholas Arena and approved a replacement. The I.B. Guild had been outlawed by the commission in December, 1955, for discrimination against non-Guild boxers and for extortion from a promoter.

Uncle Sam indicted three Guild officials for an alleged boycott at Cleveland, and they will be tried next month. Meanwhile, the International Boxing Club was tried on a monopoly charge in a New York Federal Court, and the verdict is expected soon.

For the first time since boxing was legalized in N.Y. State in 1920, not a single title fight was staged in New York City during the year. Delays in making the Patterson-Moore heavyweight match and the

WINNER TO MEET RIVERS

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Promoter Charley Pinto said today that the winner of the Sammy Walker-Virgil Akins 10-round bout here Jan. 8 will be matched with Neal Rivers of Niagara Falls.

DRYSDALE NAMED
DODGERS' TOP-ROOKIE

Donald Drysdale, 20-year-old Dodger righthander, today was named the club's top rookie of 1956 by the Brooklyn chapter of the Baseball Writers Association of America. He will receive the newly-created award at the Long Island Dodger Boosters dinner in February.

CANISIUS FAVORED

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Canisius, the host college, is a slight favorite to win the Queen City Invitation Basketball Tournament which begins Thursday night. Canisius meets Cornell while Xavier (O.) plays Minnesota in the first round games.

Sugar Ray Robinson-Gene Fullmer middleweight title bout until after the outdoor season closed were partially responsible; also the reluctance of TV sponsors to black out the heavily populated metropolitan area for lesser title scraps.

Meanwhile all champions below the heavy division defended their titles at least one. Moore, admittedly 40 on Dec. 13, kept his light heavyweight crown on a kayo (10) over Yolande Pompey at London, June 5. His title was n-o-t at stake in the Patterson fight.

Middleweight ruler Robinson knocked out ex-champ Bob Olson in their return title bout at Los Angeles, May 18, and attracted the year's largest gate, \$233,456. Olson retired later. Sugar Ray will defend against Fullmer of Utah, Jan. 2, Madison Square Garden.

Johnny Saxton of Brooklyn recaptured the welterweight diadem from Carmen Basilio of Syracuse, N. Y., on a questionable decision at Chicago, March 14; but Basilio won it back on a kayo in their return bout at Syracuse, Sept. 12. They go again at Cleveland, Jan. 18.

Fighting several rounds with a broken right wrist, Joey Brown of New Orleans outpointed Wallace (Bud) Smith for Smith's lightweight crown at New Orleans, Aug. 24. Sandy Saddler kept his featherweight halo on a kayo over Filipino Flash Elorde at San Francisco, Jan. 28.

Ex-champ Ezzard Charles retired, and old-timer Bob Olin, M. K. Gibbons, Harry Lewis, Joe Mandot and Jackie Wilson (welterweight) died.

Youngster coming up rapidly included Harold Carter, Tony Anthony, Caspar Ortega, Larry Boardman, Miguel Berrios, Sugar Hart and Alex Miteff.

NBA pro hoopsters
meet to unionize

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Player representatives of seven National Basketball Association teams will meet with CIO-AFL delegates and labor relations authorities here on Jan. 15.

Bob Cousy, the Boston Celtics' player representative, said all NBA entries but Fort Wayne will be represented at the meeting for the purpose of forming a players union.

Attorney Keith Hurley of Worcester, attorney for the NBA players group will direct the organization program.

One of the players' primary objectives is the "no strike" clause in their contracts. Cousy said the clause is illegal and will be discussed at length during the meeting which will coincide with the All-Star game.

Giammalva to wrap
up losing U.S. cause

ADELAIDE, Australia, Dec. 28.—Sammy Giammalva, an enthusiastic Texan who stole the Davis Cup show in a losing cause, will be the center of attraction today when he plays Ken Rosewall in the first of the two singles matches that wind up the 1956 challenge round.

Rosewall and Lew Hoad, the 22-year-old Sydney Stars, already have clinched the big silver cup—symbol of world tennis supremacy—for Australia for the second straight year. Their 1-6, 6-1, 7-5, 6-4 Thursday triumph in doubles over Giammalva and Vic Seixas gave Australia an unbeaten 3-0 lead.

The Giants 'Profile'
Wants to Shine Sunday

The New York Giants hope for good weather Sunday so "the profile" can show his heels to the Chicago Bears. "The profile" is Frank (Merriwell) Gifford, the first player

to finish in the top five in both rushing and pass receiving in the National Football League since it established its current 12-club setup.

Fullback Rick Casares of the Bears won the 1956 rushing title with 1,126 yards but Gifford won overall offensive honors by placing fifth in rushing with 819 and third in pass receiving with 51 catches and 603 yards for a total of 1,422.

Right now, Gifford and the rest of the Giants aren't looking beyond Sunday's Yankee Stadium clash, with the Bears for the N.E.L. championship. But the handsome Gifford has a screen test coming up after next month's pro bowl game which may land him a fat seven-year film contract and rob the Giants of the League's most versatile left halfback.

Gifford is rounding out a brilliant campaign but he hasn't forgotten the rugged season he put in as a pro rookie in 1952 when he came out of Southern California as New York's No. 1 draft choice.

As a result, Gifford hasn't needed a larger-size headgear.

Gifford's teammates had a lot of fun with him last week when he was named the League's outstanding 1956 player in balloting by the rest of the pro circuit's performers. Someone posted three pictures of Gifford's handsome profile on the mirror opposite his locker and the team clustering around them discussing Gifford's film chances.

"What are you going to be, Frank, a stunt man?" Asked one teammate.

"Stunt man!" Snorted Gifford, who already includes movie stunt man roles among his various jobs. "Boys," he said with a grin as he pulled on his trousers, "you are looking at a Shakespearean actor!"

Gifford was strictly a bad actor as far as New York's rivals were concerned this season. His average of 5. yards per carry was the best registered by the League's top seven ball-carriers. He averaged nearly 12 yards on each of his 51 catches.

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

The East's Last Hope

NOT ONLY have most of New York's entries been ousted from the ECAC Holiday Tourney going into semi-final rounds tonight, but the title clash Saturday night may well be an all Western affair. Other Eastern representatives in the festival, Temple, Niagara and Villanova, suffered the fate of Met entries Fordham, St. Johns and NYU. Manhattan is the sole remaining hope for the East.

Notre Dame and Ohio State from the midwest and Brigham Young, far western banner-carrier, are semi-final contestants along with Manhattan.

FROM tourney play seen by this corner, the pattern in opening rounds, was classy, Easterners brilliant in flashes, giving way to superior height and solid consistency of well-coached Westerners.

Temple, the classiest looking team with Guy Rodgers, slickest performer seen in tourney play was nipped by Ohio State after outgunning Fordham in the first round. The Owls coming into the tourney with only one loss to Kentucky had everything but the height.

Rodgers, closest thing to Bob Cousy you'll see in college ranks, led the well organized Owls' attack superlatively, but the razzle dazzle misfired against steadier playing Buckeyes.

NYU was ousted by Notre Dame, in a traditional hard-fought thriller between these old rivals. The Irish were faced with certain defeat in the last ten seconds but snatched the game out of the fire. NYU led the Irish throughout the game until they pulled even in the last quarter on some hot shooting by Johnny McCarthy, sub for Captain John Smyth who departed with five fouls. Instrumental to the Irish rally which brought them from a seven-point deficit at halftime, was the tremendous job done on NYU's sensational soph Cal Ramsey by an equally sensational Irish soph, Tom Hawkins.

The sinewy 6-4 Ramsey had led the Violet attack in the first half, scoring 17 points on six field goals and five fouls. During the second half he was held by Hawkins to four points on two field goals. Hawkins, an inch taller than Ramsey and just as versatile, matched the ex-Commerce star rebound for rebound and guarded him tenaciously while contributing 20 points to his own team's attack. Because of their similarity in talents, the duel between these two Negro opponents was beautiful to watch. Both are tremendous leapers, are phenomenally accurate with a leaping, fall-away jump shot and are speedy and slick around the floor.

THE FINALE of the NYU-Notre Dame contest had Garden fans in a dither, with the outcome remaining in doubt until the last second. With 50 seconds to play, it seemed Notre Dame had the game sewed up with a one-point lead. They came downcourt with apparent intentions of freezing the ball, only to commit a foul against NYU's Tom DaLuca. The Violet playmaker caged two fouls to put NYU in front by one. Notre Dame missed a field goal try, NYU captured the rebound with victory 30 seconds away. They went into a freeze. DaLuca, hero for the moment, dribbled into the corner trying to control the ball as second ticked away, and had a traveling foul violation called. Notre Dame threw the ball into Bob Devine with seven seconds left and NYU players failing to employ an all court press. Devine streaked down the middle of the court unguarded for the winning layup. Players off the bench and Notre Dame fans rushed to the floor hoisting Devine and his victorious teammates onto shoulders in a jubilant melee as if they had just won the championship. Disconsolate NYU players walked off the floor sadly; DaLuca, from hero to goat, stood in the center of the floor angrily hurling a towel toward the Garden ceiling.

About Notre Dame: one consolation Eastern partisans can have is the fact that two Irish players who contributed importantly to the victory, are from the East—Devine, from Philadelphia, and Joseph Morelli from Albany, N. Y. Between them they scored 34 of the Irish 72 points, 17 each.

An observation about the Violets: They seem to have the personnel but their consistency is something else. The coaching is anything but outstanding.

Manhattan, on whose shoulders rests the hope of the East, with some amazing team shooting, trounced an unusually weak Niagara team. The Jaspers appear capable of upholding the reputation of the East but the Niagara contest was hardly a fair basis for judgment. If Paulson, O'Connor and Lombardo with their one-handed jump shot from around the triangle can hit with the consistency they did against Niagara, New York may still get its first champ crowned.

Which brings to mind the fact that the Western line-up promised in the finals, is just a repeat of last year's tourney when Frisco, the victors, and UCLA, runner-ups, monopolized the finals.

THE HOLIDAY tourney ran true to form in another manner: Most of the squads carry Negro players. Of the six teams viewed by this reporter, Manhattan was the only one without a Negro squad-member. Temple led with four, Rodgers, Norman and Franklin, all starters, and Brown a sub; Niagara has Ellis and Sawyer; NYU Ramsey; Fordham, McCadney; Notre Dame, Hawkins; Villanova, Harrison.

I haven't seen Brigham Young and Ohio State, so don't know whether they have tan members. As I recall, St. Johns, losers to Brigham Young, doesn't have any this year. However, all the teams not carrying Negroes have had them before, excepting Brigham Young to my memory.

OUTSTANDING players seen in the tourney thus far: Norman, Rodgers, Ramsey, Hawkins, Paulson, Cunningham of Fordham, Bueck of NYU, and Morelli of Notre Dame.